LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY

For September, 1854. Tais Day will issue (new and
ginal) styles for GENTLEMES' DEESS HATS.

LEARY & CO.

Leaders of Fashion, Astor House LEARY'S NEW QUALITY AND PRICE. - For LEARY'S NEW QUALITY ANY

reas we have been solicited to make and sell (in addition to
our best) a Sikk Har at a less cost than our standard price.

We this day comply, and offer in new stries an additional first,
of lower grade and diminished rate, that well commend itself
to economists, and meet the approval of young gentlemen
wearers of the metropolis.

Assur House, Broadway.

SCHOOL HATS FOR BOYS-A large assortment

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. omers and the public to the Fall Fastions for Gentle.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLES-BIRD, No. 49 NASAU-AT.—GISTLEMEN'S HATS of the fall strine will be ready for examination and sele on FEIDAY. Sept 1. The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the merchandise of THIS establishment the high rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hithertic commended it to the approval and preference of Gentlemen of Saste.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

F. DERBY & Co., No. 12 Park-place, offer a newly invented warss-race attack coar, made so light to be carried in the pocket, and to resist the heaviest rain and fercest tropical climate-recommended to sportenen and travelers as invainable against the surprise of a storm or as defense against desi-weighing 12 cances, and at the very low price of \$15.

CLOSE TIMES BRING CLOSE PRICES !- A fact which all will readily remark by visiting the extensive Wix now Stadt and Christian establishment of Ketry & Fraction, No. 284 Broadway and No. 5t Readest, K. & F. are selling Window Shades, Gill Corniers, Bands, Gimps, Damaks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c., most impressively low. They are the largest Manufacturers, and are bound to keep their reputation of being the cheapest house in the State.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!! The most desirable assortment ever offered in New-York,
EMBRACING OVER OSE INDEED
TAKE and beautiful
FARIS NOOKE
to be sold at a small advance on the case of importation by
New Marble Stores, New 631 and 633 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M. PATRICE is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated SAFES, and F. C. GOFFIN'S IMPINITEABLE DEFIANCE LOCKS and CROSS BRIS. Dept. No. 102 Penist, one door below Maiden-lane; Manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64, and

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY-(From the Cleveland ATTEMPTED ROBBERY—(From the Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer, Aug. 15, 1854).

"Some time on Saturday night or Sunday, burglars effected an entrance into the Benking home of Chas. A. Reed & Co., Water st., and attempties to open their Says, but finally had to give it up as a bad job and cleavap. One cheir instruments was found broken in the Lock, which was the only evidence of their labors. The Lock was one of Lithit's Empire Combination, and the Safe was Lithit's Impenetrable Chilled Iron Safe. Mr. R. found the back door open, in the morning, which was his first knowledge of the visit paid his office. Those requiring perfect security sgainst fire and burglars (that Sheet Iron Safes do not afford) should secure Lithit's Patent Safe and Lock. Bankers and Brokers generally through the States have adopted them during the past year to the exclusion of all others. A full assortment on hand at the Dépôt of Worllo's Safe Co. No. 119 Pearls, Hanoversquare.

HERBERG'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S FATENT FIRE PROOF SAFEN.—The superriber continues to manufacture and sell his Guantine Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, at the old established depot, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank vault Doors, changeable Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by Silas C. Herring.

Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depayster-sts.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY-PROFITABLE A CHANCE TO BLAKE BIOSET TO THE ABOUT AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT.—The subscriber is desirous o laying an Agent in each county and town of the Union. I capital of from \$50 te 19 only will be required, and anythin like an efficient, energetic man can make from \$3 to \$5 pe day. Indeed, some of the Agents now employed are realizint twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, (postage paid.)

JAMES WESTON, BOX 282 POST. POUR POST. POUR POST. POUR POST. NEW YORK.

SILK, SILK.—Just received, rich plain Stlk, at 7/, 8/, 9/ and 10/; rich BROCADE from 8/ to 43 per yard. Also, rich black Stlk, all of which will be sold at 39 per centunder their real value.

(Late Leadbeater & Lec.) No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leouard-st.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—BRODIE'S Great opening day for the Fall Season is faxed for TURSOAY. 28th Sept., an which occasion he will submit for the approval of his lady customers a large and select assortment of novelities, in imported and home-made Choaks and Mantles of Valvet Cloth and Satin, in all qualities, plain and embroidered. Ladies will do well to inspect this magnificent stock before purchasing elsewhere. Ladles will do well to inspect the purchasing classification. No. 51 Canal and No. 63 Lispenard etc.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR. — Just received, 200 doz. Ladaes' fine Kid Gloves, all colors, which will be offered this morning at 4 per pair.

E. H. LEADREATER Glate Leadbeater & Lee), No. 547 Brondway, cor. of Leonard-st.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND FLANNELS, of every description, just received and for sale at great bargains, by E. H. LEADREATER, (labe Leadbeater & Lee.) No. 347 Broadway, corport Leopardesi.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &C., &C.,—SELL-ING OFF AT COST.—YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 432 Pearl-st., near Madison, offer their extensive stock of Carpets, &c. &c. at cost. A great inducement to buyers.

PIANO-FORTES,--An immease assortment of the most celebrated Fignos in the United Statos, for sain or to rent at a less price than can be had elsewhere. A large veriety of the best second hand Flanos in the market. Friend \$20, \$40, \$40, \$45, \$410, \$125, \$4.5, \$110, \$415. \$Every instanced of the first price for cash. To suit some purchasers monthly payment will be taken. Cosh paid for second-hand Flanos. However, \$100,000 \$100,0

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PUR-

MELODEONS.—The largest assortment of Melo deons in the city, including the sois agency for S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Mclodeons, tanced in the equal tempers ment. Sold at prices, wholesale, or tetall, which dely compendition.

HORACK WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Hence Service Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway; tition.

SEWING MACHINES:—Oh! how we are frightened! Will enybody lend us \$2.50? We want to hav one of the many Old Worthless arandoned Patents on Sewice Machines, which we insend to pince for the or week under mod setting hen, and we have full assurance teat on sending it to Washington after that incubation, it will return us at least one first rate original patents? Then I guess mobody will question our responsibility after that? In the meantime we shall be most happy to give to all persons having our Sewics Machines, (which are the best in the indirect Sewics Machines, (which are the best in the indirect Sewics Machines Co. Remember No. 345 Broadway is the place to have.

Remember No. 345 Broadway is the place to have.

J. SeyMour, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES .- We will pay a liberal re SEWING MACHINES.—We will pay a note that any person in the City of New York has bought and is using an ExCRLSIGN SEWING MACHINE. The Agent of the Excellent Company has advertised that they are not men of straw; we don't before him. A Company which without owning a single patent, can unblushingly prints from four valle patents, can unblushingly prints from four valle patents and offer to guarantee purchasers, may well be suspected of treesponsibility. We apprise the public distinctly that no person shall be sillowed to use an EXCELSION MACHINE without paying us damages.

I. M. Sinons & Co.

No. 323 Broadway.

BANK of MILFORD, BANK of WASHTENAW PARMERS' and MERCHANTS' BANK, Memphis -Notes on tabove Banks faken at 50 cents on the dollar; Cochituate Ba 25 cts, ou the dollar; all other Banks in the Union at par Evaks' CLOTHING WARFHOOSE, Nos. 65 and 05 Faiton at

New Music .- "I really must be in the Fash

New MUSIC.—"I really must be in the Fash ion," Song by Van Der Weydn. It could be beet copie in this of the day. Title page embelished with a fine colored rignette of a young Miss who would really be in the tashloo. Hol.act Wartes, No. 331 Broadway.

N. B.—Music sent by mail post-paid.

J. H. THOMPSON, from Paris, Phrenological Hair Cutter, is to be found at \$\phi\$, 6 Warrenest, three doors from Broadway. He is the only origin in New-York who thereughly understands Cutting the high to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his still.

LABIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT GENIN'S BARAN.—The assortment of French Shoes for Indies and children at the Barane has just been replenaised by nest importations suitable for the fail, and terminal typics of which states are the states of Fancy Sippers, Children and terminal as the marriage article for ordinary wear. The prices will be found anticoming article for ordinary wear. The prices will be found anticoming moderate.

No. 513 Broadway, St. Nichnias Hotel.

C. F. BARTHOLOMEW Will open Paris MOURN

C. F. BARTHOLOMEW Will open Pairs and Kindley

KM Mindley and Cloaks, on Wenneday English and
Friday, the 20th, 25th and 22d Sentember.

New Morraine Stones, No. 551 Brondway.

Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every variety manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canalast, by the Hobelen Iron Works and Founday. Plain and ornamental Sedetesial from \$4 to \$40. Hat Rack, Chaire, &c. Also, Iron
Raffing and all kinds of from work for buildings.

WEST FLUSHING.—Full Lots selling in West
Flushing at \$85 to \$40 each; ladd out in place of 2 at \$2 k Lots

WEST FILUSHING.—I'll Lots selling in West Flushing at 465 to \$100 each; had out in plots of 2 and \$2\) Lot each do not in plots of 2 and \$2\) Lot each datance 40 minutes from Fulton Market by steamhout and Railroad. The Railroad passes directly through the property. Title good, and terms very cary. Free excensions every Wedeneday and Saturday aftermoons at 1 o'clock. For tickets Maps, &c., apply to

No. 5 Nassurst, near Wall st., New York

BELLS! BELLS!!-MENEELY'S CELEBRATED CHURCH, FACTORY, STEAMBOAT, SCHOOL, SRIP, LOCOMOTIVE, PLANTATION and other BRIS, constantly on hand at the Works in West Tony, N. Y., and also at the Agency, 116 Broadway, New York.

cer-York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—This superb prearation is inquestionably the safest and most reliable Dye in
xistence, never falling to impart to the hair uniformity of color,
our inhument and clasticity, besides being the easiest washed of
the skin. Sold and applied at No. 5 Astor House, Caisra-

NEW-YORK TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DR. LOCALAND'S CELEBRATED GRAMAS BITTERS, prepared by Dr. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. The only sure core for Liver compleint, Dyspepsia, Jauridice, Nervous Debuity, Dassas of a Kidneys, and diseases arising from a disordered Liver or

the Klincys, and diseases arising from a disordered Laver or Stomach.

Henry C. Sheldon, Troy, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1859, said: "From careful observation, I am convinced that your Hoofland's Gistman Bitters is a better article than H—4, K—5, W—5, B—5, &c., &c. One gentleman, troubled with Dyscopia, who has purchased haif a donen of the Bitters, says: It is the only article he has found that has afforded him relief." Now he is in a fair way of recovery".

Ruddong & Sanders, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1850, said: "We know from experience, (laving used it in our own families), that Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters are all and more than they are recommended to be."

E. D. Baker, Jr., Sandy Hf3, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1851, said: "Every one who uses the German Bitters speaks in the highest terms of it."

terms of it."

E. W. Fox, Pulsaki, N. Y., March 20, 1851, said: "Your Bisters are now well introduced. I have great confidence in it as a remedy, and shall seek to enlarge its usefulness in this community.

Andima & Fowler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Feb. 25, 1852, said: "The sairs of your Hooftund Bitters has been very rapid of late. It has obtained great notoriety."

"The sale of your Hoofland Ritters has been very rapid of late. It has obtained great notoriety."

They are entirely vegetable and free from alcholic stimulant and all injurious logredients; mfid in their operation, they strengthen the system, never prostrate it.

For sale in New York by A. B. & D. SANE, No. 100 Fultonet; C. H. RING, NO. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 50 Warron-st.; BOVD & PALL, No. 140 Commberse; C. V. CLICKERE & CO., No. 31 Barrley e.; OLCOT. McKERSON & ROBERTS, NO. 127 Maiden, lane; Mrs. HAVES, Broaklyn, and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

TAPE WORM CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S CELE-

A certain lady in this city testifies that after using Dr. M'LANU'S VERMIFUGE she passed a tape sworm ten inches long, end has no hesitation in recommending it to every primar afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it for excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on M.a. Hardie, Manhattan-place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Ratger and Monros etc. Monroe sts.
P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Mr. M'Lann's CRL ERRATED LIVER PILLS, can now be had stall respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none
but Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison
to morth. ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.-That mind

ASSINVALL'S 1930: MINTURE,—That mind and hody subduling complaint, Ague and Fever, is immediately treated by this preparation. It reaches the seat of the issue, expels it and recruits the strength. From one to two odjess produce this result. Manufactured from the original cipe by MAXWELL & THOMAS, (successors to James S. Assiwall, No. 56 Williams).

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, -Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, PRIVATE HOSPITAL. Pr. EDWARD II. DANA, Zeitor of the Scalpel, and anthor of "Woman and her Diseases," and a practical treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System, receives patients requiring Surgical and Medical treatment at his private hospital in 14th-st, where every arrangement has been made for their confort. Consultions from 12 to 5 deally, and 7 to b evenings at his residence No. 42 5th-av.

RUPTURE .- MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADical. Guan Truys.—Mansu & Co. have just received the United States letters parent for Mansus's Radical Cure Trust that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Pal see. It has received the universal approbation of the medica and eurgical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducable Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until P. M. Mansu & Co., No. 2] Maiden inne, N. Y. HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S celebra-

ted Hair Dye is by all acknowledged the best in the work Sold wholesale and retail or applied in nine private rooms; W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Grnamental Hair Factory, No. 223 Broadway. HAIR RESTORED OR NO CHARGE, at 321 Broadway, Dépôt of the Swedish Hair Creator, where the preparations are applied, and no money taken unless the hair is caused to grow. Rooms open from 7 A M. to 7 P. M. N. B. Private rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE wishing their Post-Office ad-dress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly; and clab subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay. To Advertisers.

TO Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has now a circulation of 115,000 copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the Union, British Provinces, &c., having for its readers Farmers, Mechanics, Marchanits, Families, &c. Those who wish to make their basiness known the country over, would do well to try THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. A limited number of advertisements are inserted at 60 cents per line, each insertion.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large circulation in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per line, each insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this week must be handed in to-day.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, 8 P. M.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The Delegates to the Whig State Convention which assembles to-morrow are nearly all here, and canvassing has actively commenced.

The "Seward mea" estimate their own strength at about eighty out of one hundred and twentyeight: even some of the Delegates noteriously chosen under "Know-Nothing" influences disavow all hostility to Gov. Seward. But the "Silver Grays" believe themselves stronger than for several years past, through the "aid and comfort" afforded them by the "Know-Nothings."

For Governor, there is a perfectly "free "fight," and no candidate is likely to have fifteen votes on the first ballot. SPAULDING's friends count on twenty-five, but I think it improbable that they will get them. It is charged by Temperance men that liquor has been freely dealt out cites a prejudice against him. His home friends are also accused of bargaining with the "Silver "Grays" of Erie County, to renominate Haven for Congress and take votes for Governor in payment. These charges may be cleared up to-morrow, but they exert an influence to-night.

Jo. W. SAVAGE of your City seems to stand strong with the City delegation; but I do not hear him urged by any other.

Senator MYRON H. CLARK of Ontario is sup ported by several Eastern Delegates, but not, so far as I am aware, by any considerable number from his own section.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON will have a respectable vote from the start, but nothing like a majority, and many ballots will be taken before a candidate is settled.

For Canal Commissioner, either FITZHUGH of Oswego (the incumbent) or WILLIAMS of Wayne

will be nominated. The choice of State Prison Justicetor is as com-

pletely in the fog as that of Governor. There are several disputed seats, and probably all day to-morrow will be spent in settling the

SECOND DISPATOR.

centests and organizing the Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Midnight. Henry I. Seaman of Richmond will probably be temporary Chairman.

Simeon Draper may, perhaps, be appointed delegate from the IId District of your City, by way of compromise; in which case he is likely to be permanent President. Joseph B. Varnum is also spoken of for President. Great good feeling prevails on all hands. The

Delegates are an unusually intelligent and independent set of men.

Williams of Wayne now has the best look fer Canal Commissioner.

The Atlantic arrived early yesterday morning with the European mails to the 6th inst. The ship was delayed by a very severe gale, which Lieut. Bartlett says was the heaviest he had ever seen during twenty-one years of sea life. The news is of no moment. Cotton was quiet and steady; Breadstuffs more firm, the downward tendency having been at least temporarily checked. Consols, 951 to 951.

A dispatch from Boston, dated last night, says that there is no choice for Governor in Maine. The result, of course, will be the same, as the Anti-Nebraskaites have an overwhelming majority in each house.

## THE LECTURE SEASON.

Our savices by letter and otherwise justify the inference that the Lecture Season of 1854-5 will be more brilliant than any of its predecessorsthat there will be more Popular Lectures delivered, and to larger audiences, than during any preceding autumn and winter. Nearly every City in the Free States, with many of the Southern, will have its regular Course or Courses; some of them as many as three; while at least half the considerable villages throughout the North and West will have at least one Course. The most acceptable lecturers are everrun with invitations, and are proffered compensation at much higher rates than were current a few years ago. The largely increased attendance last winter over that of any former season justified this advance; and, even at the highest rate, two or three of those most in request will be unable to answer all the demands upon their time.

We proceed to give, as last year, the names and post office address of those hitherto widely invited as Lecturers, for the convenience of those who are now making out their lists and addressing invitations. Some of these, we understand, have resolved to lecture very sparingly this seasonindeed, some of them did so last winter-the Rev. H. W. Beecher, for example. But we include these with others in the following list:

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Concord, Mas The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, L. I. The Rev. EDWIN H. CHAPIN, New York City The Rev. HENRY GILES, Bucksport, Maine. JOHN G. SANE, Burlington, Vt. BAYARD TAYLOR, New York City.
EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Boston, Mass.
PARK BENJAMIS, Guilford, Corn.
WESDELL PRILCIPS, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE W. CURTIS, New-York City. The Rev. T. STARR KING, Boston, Mass. HORACK MANS, Yellow Springs, Ohio. WILLIAM ELDER, Philadelphia, Pa. PARKE GODWIN, New-York City. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Rev. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, Worcceter, Mass ELIZABETH OARES SMITH, Brooklyn, L. I. LUCY STONE, North Brookfield, Mass. ALONZO POTTER, Philadelphia, Pa. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, South Butler, N. 1

JOSIAN QUINCY, JR., Boston, Mare. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, New-York City WILLIAM H. C. HOSMER, AVOR, N. Y HENRY D. THOREAU, Concord. Mass. The Rev. John Todd, Pittsfield, Mass. HENRY WILSON, Natick. Mass.

WILLIAM STARK, Manchester, N. H.

The Rev. TROMAS K. BERCHER, Elmira, N. Y. -Frem the above list we have omitted the names of Clergymen. Editors and others who sometimes lecture, but who do not regard themselves as lecturers; also, those of Professors SILLIMAN. O. M. MITCHELL, &c., who occasionally consent to lecture, but only on the sciences to which their lives have been devoted; as likewise those of the Messrs. FOWLERS, (New-York.) E. L. YOUMANS. (Saratoga Springs.) WIETING, (Syracuse.) and others, who likewise lecture on their chosen themes, but who do not refuse to take part in the Popular Courses of Literary Associations if invited. We believe the popular taste for this sort of exercise has sensibly improved of late, and that buffoonery and clap-trap are at considerable discount from the early quotations, while solid information and grave, practical suggestion are more generally sought and appreciated. We be lieve this tendency will be more and more evinced until the Winter Course of Lectures of each city and village shall come to be truly regarded as an important and beneficent instrumentality for dispelling intellectual stagnation and training the American Mind to habits of healthful activity, fear-

less investigation. and generous, manly thought.

PHONOTYPY. If letters had never been invented, or if a language hitherto used only in oral communications were now for the first time to be represented by written characters, there can be no doubt that the alphabet maker, if impelled by a clear sent every simple sound in the language, and allow no character erer to be used or required to represent any other sound than its own. Then each pupil, having once learned to distinguish the letters from each other and give each its proper sound, and how to combine those letters into syllables, would have mastered the entire rudiments of the art of reading. This achievement should be the business of a week for an adult, or of a month for a child of seven years; whereas, to correctly read the English language as it is now written involves a centimuous application through many months, if not years; and, even then, the secluded, homekeeping student must continually expose himself to the ridicule of persons of shallower attainments, but who have enjoyed the advantage of listening to correct speakers, by mispronouncing names and other words with which he is as

familiar as with his mother's cradle-songs. In fact, no man can learn to read our language correctly from books alone, as an anecdote which just now occurs to us may serve to illustrate. At a literary dinner in London, Thackeray was one of the guests, and near him sat a younger author, Mr. Angus B. Reach, whose name is pronounced Re-ak. Thackersy, who had read it frequently, but never heard it pronounced by one acquainted with the bearer, supposed it analogous to each, beach, &c., and addressed his neighbor accordingly. "My name is not Reech," said the respondent huffily, "but Re-ak." Thackeray stood corrected without remonstrance, but, on the desserpbeing served, he took up a basket of fruit, passed it to his neighbor, and quietly inquired Mr. Reak, will you have a peak

There are between thirty and forty simple sounds in the English Language, and only twenty-six letters; so that, if each letter represented a separate sound, there would still be some half-dozen or dozen sounds for which letters must do double duty. The least share of that economy which the inmates of a besieged fort or disabled ship must exercise would imper us to take care that each letter should represent one sound which no other letter could express. Yet of our twenty six letters three (c, q. x.) are a good deal worse than useless, having no distinct sound, and subserving no end but to bother and perplex the learner and reader, who must guess whether c means k or s. while q is sim'bly ke, z is ks, and y is oftener sounded as c or i tha " as in pard, and even there is nearly equivalent to of the city. Of course, the entire aviary of un-

ci. Suppose a learner telerably conversant with English orthography were to stumble for the first time on the word bough, how shall be guess whether it is properly pronounced buff, or bo, or bow, or boo. or boh, as in bought, thought, &c. ? Nay: the youth learning to read cannot tell without consulting the context whether the very word read in a sentence before him is to be pronounced reed or red. Analogy is of no use and the logical faculty only "leads to bewilder and "dazzles to blind" in such a maze as English orthography. Leaf and deaf, grief and sieve, tone, gone and done, sheath and death, with thousands of similar contrarieties, continually admonish the learner that he must not depend on the spelling of a word. even in connection with a competent knowledge of all the laws recognized by the language, to teach him how to speak correctly; but that he must learn how words are pronounced separately, and, in essaying to speak, rely far more on his memory than his understanding.

If our language, instead of blindly adopting

the characters devised to satisfy wants essentially different from ours in the rude infancy of civilization by the Etruscans or some earlier precursor of the Latin tribes which Rome found located in lower Italy, had been from the first written phonetically there can be no doubt that a saving of at least half the time hitherto devoted to learning to read it would have been made, while it would have been read far more, accurately and understood far more universally than it now can be. The saving of time thus effected would have been of incalculable value. Then it is clear that it has cost at least one-tenth more to print our books, periodicals, &c., badly-that is, obscurely-than it would to have printed them in perfect characters, so that no word could have been differently pronounced by any two fair readers. In other words-every thousand pages now deformed by spelling words so viciously that no one can say, except traditionally, how they are to be pronounced, would have been reduced to nine hundred pages by using & distinct character for each distinct sound and rejecting all silent letters. We estimate that the current saving to the Angle-Saxon Race by this reform alone would not fall short of Five Millions of Dollars per annum.

Such are a few of the considerations now influencing some of the philologists of England and this country to press upon a reluctant or heedless public the necessities and advantages of the Language Reform known as Phonotypy, or writing and printing according to sound in all cases. The English Phonetic Society, established in March, 1843, now numbers 4,600 members, with the eminent George Dawson of Birmingham as its President, and the veteran phonotypist, Isaac Pitman of Bath, as its Secretary. About fifty publications have been printed phonetically in England-among them an edition of the entire Bible, with three (various sizes) of the New Testament. 'The Cosmotype,' a cheap monthly, devoted to Phonotypy, is now printed in this city by Andrew J. Graham, (box No. 730 P. O.) and to him, not to us, we commend such as desire further

information on the subject. Knowing Phonetypy to be right, we have faith in its ultimate success; but the prejudices, interests, habits, to be overcome by it, are so powerful and pervading as to make this the work of generations. We, who have learned to read satisfacto rily and easily in the good old way, would all be put to temporary inconvenience by the adoption of a reformed or phonetic alphabet; and we don't generally like to be bothered for the beneut of posterity. Then the thousands who have their means invested in type, stereotypes, books, &c., &c., of the old sort, would n't like to see them all supplanted by a new alphabet, no matter how great an improvement on the old one. Then the difficulty of settling on a new alphabet has been formidable, and even yet re nains so. Phonotypists differ as to the number of sounds in our lan guage requiring separate characters to represent them : Mr. Pitman and his disciples now using thirty four only, while some phonotypists have a separate character for the sound of a in fair as distinguished from its sound in hate, and another for o in cost as distinguished from the same letter in not, got, &c. All using, of course, the letters we have to express their most natural and usual sound, rejecting only those which have no sound distinct from the sounds represented by whenever that point shall have been gained, the ultimate triumph of Phonotypy will be assured.

WHAT HAS REFORM DONE ! The banished corruptionists and their heirs-at-

law in the present Common Council and other departments of the City Government, have expended much time and effort to east ridicule upon the Reform movement of 1853 and its results; and it is to be feared that these malicious, un manly and dishonest efforts will not be altogether barren of fruit. Yet we believe that the mass of e still look with favor upon the Reform t, almost strangled as it was in the hour of its birth by scheming knaves who pretended to be its especial friends, and who in more than one instance rode into power under the presumption that they were, par excellence, the real Reformers of the day. The Reform movement was originated but a short time before the election. and took the field in opposition to a well organized band of experienced political operators, who had under their control all the machinery of the old parties, and held in their power nearly all the patronage of the City. They had pulled the wires of local elections for years, and whole armies of voters had danced obsequious attendance at their behest; they had seized upon almost every department of the City Government, and wielded their favors and their resources for personal and political ends not only of questionable virtue, but of most glaring robbery and corruption. The Legislative Assembly of the largest city in America was a by-word and a reproach. and the name "Alderman" was very carrion in the nestrils of the people—a common synonym for bribery, theft, and all manner of official perfidy. Of course, around so corrupt a center, all the needy and speculative adventurers of the hour collected. They knew that legislation was the creature of bargain and sale; and there was hardly a session of the Common Council of 1851-2 at which there was not some disgraceful collusion, some sale of influence or votes, or both, to secure the adoption of desired ordinances. Against this tide of unparalleled corruption, a handfull of most respectable citizens made opposition. They were not office-seekers, nor specu lators, nor generally politicians; but they were tax payers, and felt a deep interest and wished to feel an honest pride in the prosperity and honor

clean birds around the City Hall took the darm; their jobs, their perquisites, their carriage-hire, their rum and eigars. Their contracts for friends, their fictitious bills against the Treasury, all were endangered. A single flash of honest daylight into that bat's nest, the Tea-Room, created a surprising consternation. The call to arms was sounded; political differences were laid aside, and (secretly) Whigs and Democrats fraternized most affectionately to secure the great end-the protection of their well arranged plans for peculation upon the public, by crushing out the Reform movement. By a skillful use of the army of voters always at the command of these knavish leaders, and vigorous appeals to old partisans to vote the regular nominations, they secured a clear majority in each Board of the best friends of the Corruptionists of 1852. Immediately after organization, when some measures of reform were proposed, the hollowness of their party zeal was manifested by nearly the whole crowd wheeling into a solid plateen to vote down the small band of reformers. And so it remains to this day. Everything that looks like real retrenchment is hooted at, ridiculed and killed by these men: and the few victories which Reform has won have been of the negative kind, secured only through those provisions of the Charter which demand two thirds, or majorities of all the members elected, for the expenditure of money or the perfection of important laws. And we are bound to add that some of the Reformers themselves have pursued courses that tended rather to aid than to check their opponents. We know that they were mainly new to legislative business: but that is no good reason for the follies and inconsistences which some have exhibited down to the present day.

Under such circumstances, where is the justice, or even the common decency, of ridiculing the Reform movement for its barrenness ? None but a knave would descend to such dishonest warfare, and none but a fool would consider such "arguments" as one remove above contempt. Yet, let us ask, has the Reform movement been so unproductive as the Cerruptionists would make us believe ! Upon a careful survey of the ground, we come to the conclusion that the Reformers-nobly supported as they have been by Mr. Controller Flagg-have not only demonstrated the great necessity for retrenchment, but have done good service toward the accomplishment of that desirable end. So far as the Departments of the City Govern-

ment are concerned, three of those immediately under the direction of the Common Council have done all that could be done to crush out reform. These are the Lamp and Street-Cleaning Department, the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and the Department of Streets. It is these branches of the Government, with their legions of contractors and jobbers and their army of employes, that form the most powerful immediate obstacle to money-saving; and it is through the wire-pullers of these three Departments that the corruptionist Aldermen were put in power and kept there, and Reform almost killed last November. These three branches, operating together politically, can ordinarily control all local elections and elect or defeat whom they please. All of them have done their utmost against reform. The project of cleaning streets by contract was fought tooth and nail by Arcularius and Glazier to the last moment. The Council of 1853 provided for the burning of the lamps all night, not for the benefit of the City, (as it has happily resulted. ) but to increase the expenses for the first year of what they then feared would be one of victorious Reform. In the Street Department and the Repairs Department the same viadictive opposition is found. The former, we believe, asked this year for about a million by way of appropriations Russ Pavement included; they got half that. The Croton and the Alms-House Departments are beyond the control of the Com non Council; the Police Department is or should be essentially non-political: the Law Department has no cohort of voters to manage, and the City Inspector's and Finance Departments are in the same category. It is in the three first named divisions that the trouble lies-it is there where nominations and elections have been cut and dried ever since their organization. The Corruptionist Common Council did their utmost to throw expenses upon the expected Reform Board. They idea of the nature and scope of his undertaking, others. There is a perceptible progress making handed over by their own confession, about would devise one character or letter each to repre- toward agreement on a phonetic alphabet, and, \$1,600,000 of arrears to be paid this year; they increased the Police and raised their salaries at a cost of \$211,600 more; they increased the cost for light, by burning lamps all night, about \$65,000. and divers other less glaring things they did to overlead and swamp the ship of Reform; and all this is indersed by a clear majority in each Board of the present miscalled "Reform" Common

But they have not succeeded. In spite of this overshadowing opposition, the Reform principle has triumphed, and stands justified by its works. Through the vigilance and unwearying exertions of the Controller, expenses have been so regulated that there has been a reduction of fourteen and a half per cent, in the ratio of taxation as compared with 1853. This is an absolute decrease of onescrenth of the burden on the tax-payers. Of course, the amount of money raised does not show this; but the increased valuation must be taken into account, and then it becomes apparent; or the ratio of tax alone proves it-in 1853 it was about 124 cents to the hundred dollars; in 1854 it is only 106 cents. This important fact is studiously concealed by the ridiculers of Reform. They point to the whole sum to be raised. and sneeringly say, "See there; your Reformers cost more than we did." As well might John Snooks, whose property has doubled in a twelvementh, say to the assessors, "I can't pay but \$100 taxes "now, because I paid no more last year." Reform movement, moreover, has actually reduced the gross amount of the tax levy by \$150,000; has effectually broken up the nice job of indexing the public records, or rather printing indexes, saving for the future \$250,000; has stopped the Russ paving of the Bowery, saving after paying for the Belgian pavement) about a quarter of a million more: has increased the evenue from piers some \$60,000 per year; has vindicated the contract system in the manufacture and repairing of street lamps, by the saving of nearly fifty per cent. on labor done in that department; and has compelled the adoption of contract work in street cleaning at a prospective saving of fifty per cent., or nearly \$200,000 a year in this item. We submit that under such reckless opposition, under such a burden of deficiencies from former years, under such increase of salaries and greater number of officers, under such extravagant prices of living, under the exigencies of pestilence, the opposition of

the Departments, and the hanging back, to say the least, of the present Common Council, to have done any thing is wonderful; not to have gone hopelessly backward is highly praiseworthe Were the expenses of the City on a just founds tion, their gradual increase from year to year would be a matter of course. The rapid growth of the upper Wards-a growth unparalleled in the history of cities-necessarily produces an equally rapid augmentation of expense, while no part of the compact City has yet reached a condision that fixes permanently the annual cost of its conservation and government. Perhaps it would be within the mark to rate the reasonable increase of expenses by the year for the whole City at ten per cent. exclusive of exwaordinary outlays for new work in paving, sewering and street-opening.

On the whole, then, we congratulate the friends of Reform upon the results for the financial year. It was a bold adventure to make the attempt and a great achievement to stop the Juggeroaut ex of corruption; and when we add to this check, the rolling backward of the wheels, the bone fide savings to the people, that achievement amounts to an important victory. Let the friends of Reform prepare for the battle of November next, and work as zealously and as faithfully as they have heretofore done, and we shall secure a Common Council that will sustain the Controller and protect the people against the hordes of Corruptionists who still linger in the vestibule of the Treasury, watching every opportunity for pluader.

THEN AND NOW.

Gov. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT of Indiana closed his Annual Message of Dec. 2, 1851, (not yet three years ago. ) with this memorable passage:

"The high conservative ground maintained by ou State is shown in the fact that we support no man who favors agritation. Our people want peace, and they esteem no sacrifice, short of that of principle, too

at to secure it. Indiana holds him an enemy to the well-being of "Indiana hous him an enemy to the woll-need of this Republic who pursues any course tending to widen the breach between the North and the South. Minor questions sink into insignificance compared to the great paramount duty of every American citizen, the preservation of the integrity of the Union.

"Each and all of the laws constituting that compro-mise, which has been as oil cast upon the troubled wa-

Preservation of the integrity of the Union.

"Each and all of the laws constituting that compromise, which has been as oil east upon the troubled waters, are assented to, and have been carried out, so far as they apply to us, in word and letter, according to the strictest judicial construction, by the citizens of our State. This has been done cordially, and with as near an approach to hearty unanimity as any measure enacted to reconcile similar sectional differences can ever be expected to receive.

"Indiana desires to see the compromises made under the Constitution, and expressly framed to carry into effect its provisiona, remain undisturbed. She says to the South as well as to the North—that these measures must stand—that thus sectional confracersy must not again to opened up—that time, as an element which enters into everything that is valuable, must test their wisdom and efficacy—that from whatever quarter of the Union efforts shall be made to revive this sectional sgitation, Indiana is against it.

"She invors not, nor will she by her votes countenance those who favor, the opening afresh, in any manner, under any pretense, the questions so recontly and so happilly disposed of, let us hope forever. Our duty is plain, abude by the past, sustain the measures faithfully, cease agitation, and trust for the future to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, under the guidance of Providence. Joseph A. Waisurt."

—Who could have guessed, when this Measage

-Who could have guessed, when this Message was uttered, that its author would, within three

short years, have been active and prominent in breaking down the original Compromise respecting Slavery in the Territories, and upholding the author and abettors of this wanton "agitation!" But, though her Governor has " wheeled about," the State has not, and will prove, by an overwhelming vote next month, that, "from what-" ever quarter of the Union efforts shall be made to revive this sectional agitation, Indiana is · against it."

THE ACTS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO SLAVERY, in cluding the Fugitive Siave Laws of 1793 and 1850, the Missouri Compromise and the act organizing Kansas and Nebraska, the whole prefaced by the Federal Constitution, have been published in a cheap pamphlet by D. M. Dewey, Rochester, N. Y. It is a very timely compilation, which thousands will like to have at hand.

THE MAYORALTY.

The public mind seems at last fairly awakened to the importance of this office. Indeed it is somewhat surprising that it should ever have been lost sight of, and we can only account for it from the fact, that as we have got along under the government of a long succession of do nothings at the head of the City authorities, we might continue to do so to the end of the

chapter. But how have we got along? In the midst of nuisances, inconveniences, discomneglect of duty by officials, and daily peculation of public moneys that would have driven any but the

usy, reckless denizens of this City into open mutiny. You cannot stand at any corner of a street in the City without seeing open violations of the City erdi-nances and the law of the land at any moment of the

What does this mean? A City where violation of law is the rule, obedience to it the exception. Are the laws bad? No! Not one of these ordinances would the community allow to be repealed, and yet the vio lation is general and habitual. Why is this? 1st. A want of public spirit and patriotic feeling among the citizens. 2d. A disregard of their official obligations on the part of the public authorities, and chief of all by the Mayor.

He is at the head of the Executive Department. He is sworn to enferce obedience to the law, comprehend ing, of course, the municipal ordinances, and he is bound by an obligation higher than any human law to cause that to be done. Is it a performance of that obigation to come down to his public office at 10, to remain till 2 o'clock licensing cartmen, grog-shops, and attending to the ordinary routine of public b with his thoughts occupied with his ship-yard, his sugar, tobacco or oil factory, or his lottery office ? Such s not the way to perform the duties, multifarious in their nature and so important to the public welfare appertaining to the Mayoralty. Six hundred thousand people, in one mass, to be restrained and controlled in their conduct, to be kept in obedience to law, while hey are all pressing on and jostling each other in their fierce pursuit of weaith! This is a problem not to be solved while sitting in one's easy chair.

An army of 50,000 men, with martial law to contro them, requires a man of energy, talent and efficiency at its head. Nothing is to be done even with them under a commander who is not in his saddle at day break. To insure execution of his orders, he must visit the out-posts himself-he must see with his own eyes that what has been ordered has been done.

So, too, our Mayor. He must be on horseback, and that early. He must visit every street and alley in the City, taking them in turn, and where he finds a riolation of law, let the police officer on that beat be held accountable for it. This would soon put another aspect on our City. We should not then hear on very side complain ts of nuisances, of obstructions i streets, and other violations of law.

The City ordinance would be enforced, and men would not be tempted to violate them by a belief (at present too well founds d) that they were not intended o be enforced.

BISHOP WAINWRIGHT .- We regret to learn that at 12 o'clock last night Bahop Wainwright was considered worse than on the previous day. His recovery is very doubtful. The physicians are with him constantly.